BOMBAY COURIER.

AUSPICIO REGIS ET SENATUS ANGLIÆ

VOL. XXI.] SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1811. [NUMBER 985.

IT has been Resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorised to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notification of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom such Orders and Resolutions have a Reference

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

Government Advertisement.

Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT all applications for passages on Ships to England, are to be presented to the Committee of Embarkation, composed of the Master Attendant, the Senior Member of the Medical Board, and the Town Major.

Published by Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

J. FARISH,
Act. Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
16th JULY 1811.

Government Advertisement.

THE Public are hereby informed, that Packets are now open, at the General Post Office, for the reception of Double, and Single Postage Letters, to be Conveyed to England, by the H. C. Extra Ship Carmarthen.

J. ELPHINSTON,
Post Master General.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
General Post Office,
19th July 1811.

ADVERTISEMENT.

In the Goods of D DABHOY COWASJEE deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT Probate of the last Will and Testament of DADABHOY COWASJEE of Bombay Parsee Inhabitant, deceased was this day granted by the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay to MONACKVOW the widow of the said DADABHOY COWASJEE.

All persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.

MORGAN,
PROCTOR.

Bombay, 13th July 1811.

Baxter Ferrar & Co.

On MONDAY next the 22d Instant,
WILL BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
At their Rooms,
IN MEADOWS STREET,

THE Wearing Apparel and Effects of a Gentleman deceased amongst which are the Encyclopedia Britanica, and Collection of other Books,—Also an the same day will be Sold about 10 Casks of Rejected Beer, some Bottled Beer &c. &c. &c.

Bombay 20th July 1811.

FOR SALE,
AT THE
Courier Office,
THE
INDIAN KALENDAR
FOR THE YEAR
1011.

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY.

SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1811.

Advices have been received from Malacca till 21st of May and from Penang to the end of May, by which it appears that both divisions of the expedition from Madras had sailed from the latter place to their rendezvous at Malacca, where in all probability the whole force would be collected before the middle of June.

With respect to the enemy intelligence has been received of General Dandael's having manifested a disposition, in his communications with the Senior officer of our blochading squadron, to entertain propositions for a capitulation. He has prepared to defend Brietenzong, a port about 8 leagues from Batavia, where he has carried all his magazenes, military stores and merchandize, and has a force of about 12000 native soldiers. He has entirely dismantled Betavia. The Bantamese are in open revolt and ready to assist our operations.

As Sourabaya the enemy had collected all the stores he could convey from that part of the Island and with a view, it is supposed of sending them to Europe.

There are no vessels of war at Java and the in habitants are anxious for its fall to the British arms.

Our Cruisers are supplied with water and provisions from the coast without opposition or difficulty.

On the authority of the following Extract of a Letter from Madras dated the 5th July we announce the CAPTURE of another FRENCH FRIGATE commanded by the celebrated SURCOUF, with a most sincere hope that the lapse of a few hours will bring a satisfactory confirmation of the intelligence.

"The Bucephalus, Captain Pelly, has captured Surcouf in the Resistance of 44 Guns after a well fought action: several, of our Frigates have united, so that they will be able to give a good account of any number of French ships they are likely to meet. You will have received these accounts long ago from Bengal, it is needless therefore to say more."

We trust there can be no solid doubt of the truth of this news, but the silence of the Madras Gazette of the 6th July and of the Calcutta paper of the 27th June, which only says that the Leda, the Bucephalus, & Samarang were cruizing on the 12th April off Batavia creates a little suspence regarding it. But it is not improbable that the letter from Madras which is a long one, may have been sent from that place on the 6th, though it is dated on the 5th July, and we may reasonably imagine that the writer of it may have formed an erroneous conception respecting the time it would require to convey the intelligence from Bengal to Bombay.

Since writing the above we have learnt that this intelligence was received at Madras in a letter from Penang dated the 22d May, but that several letters of a subsequent date, particularly one from an officer high in command dated 25th May, are totally silent on the subject. We are therefore apprehensive that the hopes we originally entertained on the subject will prove to be fallacious.

SESSIONS.

The Sessions of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol delivery for this place, were holden on Saturday last before SIR JAMES MACKINTOSH, and his Associates and continued till late on Tuesday evening following.

The Grand Jury consisting of the undermentioned Gentlemen having been sworn in, The Recorder proceeded to deliver to them a charge which was rendered more than ordinarily interesting by the notification, it contained of his approaching departure for his native country.

We have it in our power most fortunately to give a faithful outline of this impressive and eloquent charge, and we have also been gratified by a perusal of the letter written by the Grand Jury on the occasion, which we are enabled to insert, with the Recorder's answer.

GRAND JURY.

WILLIAM TAYLOR MONEY, Esq. *Foreman.*

N. H. Smith,	Charles Shubrick,
W. B. T. Crozier,	George Lukin,
Thomas Turner,	T. H. Wilkinson,
Richard Nesbitt,	John Kirkpatrick,
Charles Keys,	John Kaye,
Evan Lloyd,	T. H. Davis.
R. E. Stephenson,	John H. Pelly,
John Wedderburn,	J. G. Remington,
Michie Forbes,	John Lawrence,
Edward Taylor,	Thomas Basden, and
Robert Suxpitch,	T. Riddock, Esquires.

The Recorder delivered the following Charge.

GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY.

The present Calendar is unfortunately remarkable for number and enormity of crimes.

To what cause we are to impute the very uncommon depravity which has in various forms during the last twelve months appeared before this Court, it is difficult and perhaps impossible to determine. But the length of this Calendar may probably be, in a great measure, ascribed to the late commendable disuse of irregular punishment at the Office of Police, so that there is not so much an increase of crimes as of regular trials.

To frame and maintain a system of Police warranted by Law, vigorous enough for protection and with sufficient legal restraints to afford a security against oppression, must be owned to be a matter of considerable difficulty in the crowded, mixed and shifting population of a great Indian Seaport. It is no wonder then that there should be defects in our system, both in the efficacy of its regulations and the legality of its principles; and this may be mentioned with the more liberty, because these defects have originated long before the time of any one now in authority; and have rather indeed arisen from the operation of time and chance on human institutions, than from the fault of any individual. The subject has of late occupied much of my attention. Government have been pleased to permit me to lay my thoughts before them, a permission of which I shall in a few days avail myself and I hope that my diligent enquiry and long reflexion may contribute somewhat to aid their judgment in the establishment of a Police which may be legal, vigorous and unoppressive.

In reviewing the administration of law in this place since I have presided here, two circumstances present themselves which appear to deserve a public explanation.

The first relates to the principles adopted by the Court in cases of commercial insolvency.

In India no law compels the equal distribution of the goods of an insolvent merchant. We have no system of Bankrupt laws.

The consequence is too well known. Every Mercantile failure has produced a disreputable scramble, in which no individual could be blamed, because; if he were to forego his rights, they would not be sacrified to equitable division but to the claims of a competitor no better entitled than himself. A few have recovered all and the rest have lost all. Nor was this the worst.

Opulent commercial houses, either present or well served by vigilant agents, almost always foresaw insolvency in such time as to secure themselves. But old officers, Widows and Orphans in Europe could know nothing of the decaying credit of their Indian Bankers and they had no agents but those Bankers themselves. They therefore were the victims of every failure. The rich generally saved what was of little consequence to them and the poor almost constantly lost their all. These scenes have frequently been witnessed in various parts of India. They have formerly occurred here. On the death of one unfortunate gentleman since I have been here, the evil was rather dreaded then felt.

Soon after my arrival I laid before the British Merchants of this Island a plan for the equal distribution of insolvent Estates, of which accident then prevented the adoption—Since that time the Principle of the Plan has been adopted in several cases of actual or of apprehended Insolvency, by a conveyance of the whole Estate to Trustees for the equal benefit of all the Creditors—Some disposition to adopt similar arrangements appears of late to manifest itself in Europe—and certainly nothing can be better adapted to the present dark and unquiet condition of the Commercial world. Wherever they are adopted early, they are likely to prevent bankruptcy—a very intelligent Merchant justly observed to me that under such a system the early disclosure of embarrassment would not be attended with that shame and danger which usually produce concealment and final ruin.—In all cases and at every period such arrangements would limit the evils of Bankrupcty to the least possible amount.

It cannot therefore be matter of wonder that a Court of Justice should protect such a system with all the weight of their opinion and to the utmost extent of their legal power.

I by no means presume to blame those creditors who on the first proposal of this experiment withheld their consent and preferred the assertion of their legal rights—They had, I dare say, been ill used by their debtors, who might personally be entitled to no indulgence from them. It is too much to require of men that under the influence of cruel disappointment and very just resentment they should estimate a plan of public utility in the same manner with a dispassionate and disinterested Spectator. But experience and reflexion will in time teach them that, in seeking to gratify a just resentment against a culpable insolvent, they in fact direct their hostility against the unoffending and helpless part of their fellow creditors.

One defect in this voluntary system of Bankrupt Laws must be owned to be considerable—It is protected by no penalties against the fraudulent concealment of property—There is no substitute for such penalties but the determined and vigilant integrity of Trustees.—I have therefore with pleasure seen that duty undertaken by European Gentlemen of character and Station—Besides the great considerations of justice and humanity to the creditors, I will confess that I am gratified by the interference of English Gentlemen to prevent the fall of eminent or ancient commercial families among the Natives of India.

The second circumstance which I think myself now bound to explain relates to the dispensation of penal Law,

Since my arrival here in May 1804 the punishment of death has not been inflicted by this Court.

Now the Population subject to our jurisdiction either locally or personally cannot be estimated at less than two Hundred Thousand Persons.

Whether any evil consequence has yet arisen from so unusual (& in the British Dominions unexampled) a circumstance as the disuse of Capital punishment; for so *long* a period as seven years — among a population so considerable, is a question which you are entitled to ask and to which I have the means of affording you a satisfactory answer.

The criminal Records go back to the year one thousand seven hundred and fifty six.

From May seventeen hundred and fifty six, to May seventeen hundred and sixty three, the Capital convictions amounted to a hundred and forty one—and the executions were forty seven. The Annual average of Persons who suffered death was almost seven—and the annual average of Capital crimes ascertained to have been perpetrated was nearly twenty.

From May eighteen hundred and four, to May eighteen hundred and eleven, there been have one hundred and nine Capital convictions. The Annual average therefore of Capital Crimes legally proved to have been perpetrated during that period, is between fifteen and sixteen. During this period there has been no Capital execution.

But as the population of this Island, has much more than doubled, during the last fifty years, the annual average of Capital convictions, during the last seven years ought to have been forty, in order to shew the same proportion of Criminality with that of the first seven years. But between 1756 and 1763 the military force was comparatively small. A few Factories or small Ports only depended on this Government. Between 1804 and 1811, five hundred European Officers and probably four thousand European Soldiers were scattered over extensive territories. Though honour and morality be powerful aids of law, with respect to the first Class and Military discipline with respect to the second, yet it might have been expected, as experience has proved, that the more violent enormities would be perpetrated by the European Soldiery uneducated & sometimes depraved as many of them must originally be, often in a state of mischievous idleness, commanding, in spite of all care, the means of intoxication and corrupted by contempt for the feelings and rights of the Natives of this Country

If these circumstances be considered, it will appear that the capital crimes committed during the last seven years with no capital execution have, in proportion to the population, not been much more than a third of those committed in the first seven

years, notwithstanding the infliction of death on forty seven persons.

The intermediate periods lead to the same results.

The number of capital crimes in any one of these periods does not appear to be diminished either by the capital executions of the same period or of that immediately preceding. They bear no assignable proportion to each other.

In the seven years immediately preceding the last, which were chiefly in the Presidency of my learned Predecessor Sir William Syer, there was a very remarkable diminution of capital punishments. The average fell, from about four in each year, which was that of the seven years before Sir William Syer, to somewhat less than two in each year. Yet the capital convictions were diminished about one third.

The punishment of death is principally intended to prevent the more violent and atrocious crimes.

From May 1797 there were eighteen convictions for Murder, of which I omit two, as of a very particular kind. In that period there were twelve Capital executions.

From May 1804, to May 1811 there were six convictions for murder, omitting one which was considered by the Jury as in substance a case of manslaughter with some aggravation. The murders in the former period were therefore very nearly as three to one, to those in the latter in which no Capital punishment was inflicted.

From the number of convictions I of course exclude those cases where the Prisoner escaped, whether he owed his safety to defective proof of his guilt or to a legal objection. This cannot affect the justness of a comparative estimate, because the proportion of Criminals who escape on legal objections before Courts of the same Law must, in any long period, be nearly the same.

But if the two cases—one where a formal verdict of Murder with a recommendation to mercy was intended to represent an aggravated manslaughter—and the other of a man who escaped by a repugnancy in the indictment, where however the facts were more near manslaughter than Murder—be added, then the Murders of the last seven years will be eight, while those of the former seven years will be sixteen.

This small experiment has therefore been made without any diminution of the Security of the lives and properties of men. Two hundred thousand men have been governed for seven years without a capital Punishment and without any increase of crimes—If any experience has been acquired it has been safely and innocently gained.

It was indeed impossible that the trial could ever have done harm—It was made on no avowed Principle of impunity or even lenity—It was in its nature gradual, subject to cautious reconsideration in every new instance, and easily capable of being altogether changed on the least appearance of danger. Though the general result be rather remarkable, yet the usual maxims which regulate judicial discretion have in a very great majority of cases been pursued. The instances of deviation from those Maxims scarcely amount to a twentieth of the whole convictions.

I have no doubt of the Right of Society to inflict the punishment of Death on enormous crimes wherever an inferior punishment is not sufficient—I consider it as a mere modification of the Right of self defense which may as justly be exercised in deterring from attack as in repelling it.

I abstain from the discussions in which benevolent and enlightened men have, on more sober principles, endeavoured to shew the wisdom of, at least, confining the punishment of death to the highest class of crimes. I do not even presume in this place to give an opinion regarding the attempt which has been made by one whom I consider as among the wisest and most virtuous men of the present age to render the letter of our penal law more conformable to its practice. My only object is to shew that no evil has hitherto resulted from the exercise of judicial discretion in this Court. I speak with the less reserve because the present Sessions are likely to afford a test which will determine whether I have been actuated by weakness or by firmness, by fantastic scruples and irrational feelings—or by a calm and steady view to what appeared to me the highest interests of society.

I have been induced to make these explanations by the probability of this being the last time of my addressing a Grand Jury from this place.

His Majesty has been graciously pleased to approve of my return to Great Britain which the state of my health has for some time rendered very desireable. It is therefore probable, though not certain, that I may begin my voyage before the next Sessions.

In that case, Gentlemen, I now have the honour to take my leave of you, with those serious thoughts which naturally arise at the close of every great division of human life, with the most ardent and unmixed wishes for the welfare of the community with which I have for so many years been connected by an honourable tie, and with thanks to you, Gentlemen, for the assistance which many of you have often afforded me in the discharge of duties which are necessary indeed and sacred—but which to a single Judge, in a recent Court and small Society are peculiarly arduous, invidious and painful.

Two cases, more particularly worthy of notice, occurred during these Sessions. One was that of a British soldier indicted for a murder committed within the Portuguese territories at Goa and found guilty.

The prisoner was sent up from Goa to be tried here under the provisions of the 26. G. 3, C. 57 Sec. 29 which make all British subjects amenable to Courts of Oyer and Terminer and Goal delivery and Courts of General or Quarter Sessions of the Peace in any of the British settlements in India, for all crimes &c. committed in any country beyond the Cape of Good Hope to the Streights of Magellan within the limits of the Company's trade.

A doubt having been suggested as to the jurisdiction of the Court, on the ground that the statute alluded to was repealed by the 33 G. 3 C. 52, Sec. 67, the Hon'ble the Recorder, out of respect to the person with whom that doubt originated, directed the question to be argued on a motion in arrest of judgement.

We hope to be able to give the luminous judgement of the Recorder in favor of the jurisdiction in our next publication.

Sentence of death was passed on this man and he is to be executed this day at the Gallows on the the Esplanade.

The other case was that of an Armenian Lady indicted for attempting to poison her Husband's mother. The trial lasted from ten in the morning till ten at night. The Jury after retiring for a short time brought in a special verdict which the Court having considered as equivalent to a verdict of Not Guilty, directed to be recorded as such—of this trial we hope also to give some account in our next.

On Monday the trial of two Soldiers of the fifty sixth Regiment took up the attention of the Court nearly the whole day; decency forbids us to mention any further particulars than that the two prisoners having been found guilty, were sentenced, the principal offender to be publickly whipped and pilloried twice during his imprisonment and to be kept to hard labor in Gaol for seven years and the other prisoner to be transported for life to New South Wales.

At the close of the Sessions the Foreman of the Grand Jury delivered to the Honorable the Recorder the following letter, to which the accompanying answer was sent.

To the Honorable,
SIR JAMES MACKINTOSH Knt.
RECORDER OF BOMBAY.

My Lord,

We the Grand Jury, have learned, with regret, by the valedictory charge delivered, to us, at the commencement of these Sessions, that the connection which has, for seven years, subsisted between your Lordship and us, in the administration of public justice is on the eve of dissolution. But we trust that those splendid talents, which have rendered your Lordship so conspicuous among the eminent men of the present times, will soon be called forth for the public service, in a more extended sphere.

As a mark of respect we request you will do us the honor to sit for your Portrait which we are desirous of placing in the Hall where you have so long presided with such distinguished ability, with cordial wishes for your safe return to your native country we have the honor, to be,

My Lord
Your Lordships Obedient Servants,
W. T. MONEY,
Foreman.

Grand Jury Room.
July 16th 1811.

Bombay, 17th July 1811.

Sir,

I request that you will present my gratefull acknowledgments to the Grand Jury for the address with which they have honored me.

Conscious rectitude must often be the sole support of a Magistrate, whose most unpopular duties may be the most usefull; but it would betray unbecoming confidence to be indifferent to the deliberate and final approbation of a body of Gentlemen, most of whom have been long and near observers of my official conduct and who both from their private character and their public functions are entitled to speak in the name of the community.

However humbly I may estimate my understanding and how much soever I must therefore question the justness of your commendations, I cannot doubt their sincerity. Flattery is not an English vice, and there can be no motive to flatter a person from whom nobody has any thing to hope.

I must then ascribe the partiality which has dictated these praises to your long observation of a quality which I may claim for myself without hesitation and without presumption; a most earnest desire to administer justice according to the dictates of conscience and humanity.

In that conviction I receive these praises as a higher honour than if I had presumed to think them more strictly just.

As soon as I reach Great Britain I shall take measures for complying with the desire so honourable to me, which the Grand Jury have been pleased to express.

I have the Honor to be
Sir,
Your most Obedient Humble Servant,
JAMES MACKINTOSH.

Protesting against the propriety of giving the harsh name of "animadversion" to an indifferent attempt at harmless raillery in our last Courier, we cannot help expressing our admiration of the ingenious mode employed by the Gazette to correct our presumption; a mode derived, probably, from the practise sometimes adopted by a tender hearted parent, who, unwilling to inflict the discipline of the rod on a naughty child, calls for the looking glass and tells the young offender to see how ugly he looks. The child, shamed by the reflection of his face, is at once hushed into silence. In like manner, our worthy brother, we suppose, expected, that we too, as soon we viewed ourselves in the reflecting surface of his paper, should stand abashed and corrected. We know not what he will think of the efficacy of his discipline on the present occasion, but we can assure him that it had the instantaneous effect of making us smile.

Be this however as it may, the method is certainly an ingenious one, though we are apt to suspect that it is not altogether new, but that our worthy brother, with a liberal zeal for improvement and a philosophic freedom from all prejudice against the source whence that improvement may be drawn has availed himself of the antient maxim, that "it is lawful to derive instruction even from an adversary." For we have a faint recollection of having seen some of the Gazette's "animadversions" on the editorial fraternity of the other side of India, cooly and without any comment by way of defence or retort, reprinted at lenght in the very papers which were the subject of his lucubrations.*

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE.

AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

We have much pleasure in publishing for the benefit of our nautical readers, the following information contained in a letter from that most respectable officer, Captain Wainwright, of H. M. Ship Chiffonne.

"On the 17th and 18th September 1810, lying in Haerlem Bay in H. M. Ship Chiffonne in a heavy gale of wind, which in the offing encreased to a strong Tiffoon, occasioning a tremendous sea, a breaker was discerned between Mendoza's Island, and the middle rocks.

The marks of the anchorage were as follows.
Isingeo Islands,—S. W. b. S.
Mendoza's Island,—S. b. W. to S. S. W. ½ W.
Middle Rocks,—South,
East end of Fisherman's { Island or Rock } just shut in with Fokar Point.
S. b E. ¾ E. distant ¾ of a mile in 5 fathoms.

The Breaker appeared between the East end of Mendoza's Island and the middle rock; but of the cross bearing I have no knowledge. It must be caused by a rock probably small and deep, for the rock was sounded for without success, and time did not allow of our sweeping for it.

I requested the Chief of the British Factory at Canton to direct the Officers of the Bombay Marine, employed in surveying the Coast of China to search for the rock; and until they determine its position, recommend ships proceeding into Haerlem Bay [illegible] Head, and the middle rocks, [illegible] to run between the middle rocks, and Mendoza's Island to keep the Island close on board."

MADRAS.

Arrivals.—June 29, Ketch Deniah Daulet, Captan W. Spalding, from Columbo and Pambem—30, Ketch Hope, Captain C. B. Greenrode, from Point de Galle, Cochin and Pendicherry—30th July, Ship Europs, Capt. Joseph Always, from Mauritius left 27, May.

Departures.—The Arab ship Sallalah, Nacoda Moolcala, for Rangoon, 2d, July.—Brig Sea Horse, Captain N. Birfay. for the Mauritius, 3d, July.

Calcutta Intelligence.

June 27.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

June 18, 1811.

Mr. William Loch, Register of the Zillah Court at Mirzapore.

Mr. R. Morrieson, Register of the Zillah Court at Shahabad.

Captain A. Lyell, commander of the H. C. ship Amboyna, landed yesterday with accounts of the arrival in the river of that vessel, last from Prince of Wales Island, which she left on the 1st instant.

The Amboyna left Amboyna on the 24th of January last, as a cartel, with Dutch Prisoners of War, for Batavia, and left the latter place for Malacca on the 12th of April; at which time H. M. ships Leda, Bucephalus and Samarang, were cruising off Batavia.

It was reported that General Daendels, had from 40 to 50,000 troops encamped near the City of Batavia.

On the 2d of April, the British squadron took and destroyed ten sail of vessels in Batavia Roads.

The Baracouta had arrived at Malacca, with several Dutchmen, who had surrendered themselves in preference to their being under the French flag, which was displayed in all the ports of Java.

The Right Honorable Lord Minto arrived at Malacca on the 19th ultimo, at which date, we are happy to learn, his Lordship enjoyed the most perfect health.

Commodore Hayes, in the H. C. cruizer Malabar, arrived at Malacca, on the 13th ultimo.

It was expected that the expedition Fleet would sail from Malacca on the 10th instant.

The Countess of Harcourt, transport, from hence, had reached Malacca.

On the 2d current, the Amboyna passed two ships working towards Penang, but did not make out what they were.

On the 6th instant, off Pulo Pera, she spoke H. M. ship Clorinde, having parted from the Bombay convoy for China, in consequence of one hundred of her crew being on the sick list, and was going into Penang.

The brig Bee, captain Hodges, of this port, and the ship Princess of Wales, were to leave Penang for Calcutta, shortly after the Amboyna.

Some extraordinary Reports have been received from the Eastward, by the Cape Packet whose arrival at this Port was noticed in last Mirror. According to these statements, General Daendels had received official notice of the incorporation of Holland with France; on which he removed all the Dutch national insignia, dispayed the French flag at Batavia, Sourebaga and at all the other ports and garrisons throughout the Island, and adopted various other measures in acknowledgement of the act of incorporation. The Dutch inhabitants are stated to have manifested extreme indignation at those proceedings; insomuch that some of the principal persons of the Island, are reported to have fled and to have gone on board the British ships of war cruizing in the adjoining sea.

Another report states that Daendels had recently made a communication to the Captain of one of His Majesty's ships cruizing off Java in which he formally declared his resolution to surreuder the Island, without opposition on the first appearance of the British Expedition. This report is inconsistent and incredible. Daendels, though a Dutchman, is a zealous adherent of Bonaparte, and a man very unlikely to fail in what he condsiers his duty.

Late letters from the Eastward, received by the Cape Packet, mentioned that the Bee, Captain Hodges' and the Brig Margaret, both belonging to the Port, disguised their vessels as Americans; and at the recommendation of Captain Owen, of the Navy, went into Bantam Bay. The Dutchmen come on board those supposed Americans without suspicion; and were desirous to trade with them. Soon after their arrival, they were boarded by an Officer from Daendels, who required their American passes, recommending in the mean time that they should land their cargoes under an assurance from the General that they should be liberally treated. As from appearances, a further continuance seemed promised no benefit, Captain Hodges thought it right to close his adventure without delay. He excused himself for the party allowed the Dutch officer to remain on board, and the two vessels made the best of their way to sea.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Thursday, June 20, 1811.

The following report of the speech of the Advocate General, opening the prosecution against *Mathew Law, Anthony Blagrave*, Esquires, and *Bissonaut Sing, Duroga* of the Salt Golahs at *Sulkeea*, will probably be deemed interesting by the majority of our readers. At the time we give the words, we wish it were possible to give an adequate idea of the truly dignified and humane manner in which they were delivered by Mr. Strettel.

"*My Lords, and Gentlemen of the Jury.*

"You will percieve that this is a cause of very considerable importance. Many Gentlemen have come to the Court this day from having a friendship and an acquaintance with two of the prisoners, whilst others have come, attracted by a natural curiosity and anxiety, to learn by what steps they have been led to the commission of the offence for which they are indicted. If the charge be supported by the evidence, the first description must leave the Court with great grief, although they may have had conviction carried to their minds.

"The charge which is made, Gentlemen, a charge that is not attended by any harshness on the part of the Prosecution,—which I think, no case ever requires, and is always unnecessary,—speaks for itself. It is charge founded upon an alledged Conspiracy, between the two English Gentlemen at the Bar and a Native, in breach and trust of their duty; in violation of these, to have conspired to divert from its proper channels a part of that important commodity, which was intrusted to their care. The indictment lays the offence to be, first in pursuance of their conspiracy, having actually converted to their own use a quantity of Salt. The quantity laid in the indictment is comparatively trifling, and forms but a very small part of the Company's losses, which amounted within a short time to 45,000 maunds, or one lack and ten thousand rupees. This large quantity it is not necessary to comprise in the indictment, because the quantity mentioned there is amply sufficient for all the

---

* We should have given this maxim in its original language, but we were afraid that our pedantry might have called forth another exclamation of Poor Audrey's Oh! that the gods had made me classical!

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 08 April, 2017

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1811.

(Continued from the laſt Page.)

We are next preſented with his negociations, to engage the Duke of Savoy on the ſide of the Emperor, in which he did not completely ſucceed. He obſerves of this prince, and the Duke of Lorrain, that 'their geography prevented them from acting like men of honour.' Alas, this powerful motive is too much extended in our times!

We ſhall give his account of the battle of Staffarde, as a ſpecimen of the colloquial ſtyle of theſe recollections.

'The miniſters of the Emperor had promiſed to let me have ſeven thouſand men, to ſupport Victor Amadeus. I knew the ſlowneſs with which every thing is decided and ordered at Vienna; and, eager to engage the French, whom I had never yet ſeen oppoſed to me, I went to join the Duke of Savoy at his camp of Villa Franca. "You are come in good time," ſaid he; "I am juſt going to give battle to Catinat."—"Then you muſt take care of your movements," ſaid I; "he is an excellent general, and commands the old troops, the flower of the French infantry. Your's are new levies, and mine are not yet come up."—"What does that ſignify?" ſaid the Duke; "I know the country better than Catinat: to-morrow I ſhall advance with my army to the Abbey of Staffarde." Inſtead of making the attack, however, we had to ſuſtain it. The right wing, where the Duke was placed, was attacked in front. The French wing croſſed marſhes which were believed to be impracticable; and after having turned, and beaten ours, both their wings united, and fell upon our left, where I commanded. I made my retreat in as good order as I could; and in the rear-guard, compoſed of gendarmes, and the lifeguards of Savoy, I was ſlightly wounded by a ſpent ball. I did not chooſe to remind my dear couſin of his preſumption, or my prediction; but I endeavoured to repair matters a little, at leaſt in point of glory; for, ſome time after, I had the good fortune to cut off a large detachment, which had pillaged Tivoli. It fell into an ambuſcade, from which, hearing the French coming, who ſung to the utmoſt ſtretch of their throats I ſallied out to fall upon them. I ſcolded my ſoldiers for treating the priſoners a la turque. But they had been ſo long on that ſervice, that they had forgot that it was uſual to give quarter to Chriſtians.'

In 1692, Prince Eugene prevailed on the Duke of Savoy to invade France, on the ſide of Dauphine, which, he ſays, would have been ſucceſsful, had not the Duke been ſeized with the ſmallpox,—in conſequence of which the army retreated. This fact, we believe, has been little known, at leaſt in its full extent. There are many traits of the Duke's inſtability which are extremely piquant; but they would occupy too much of that ſpace which muſt be devoted to more intereſting matter. Though conſtantly at war, and fighting with the moſt deſperate bravery, it was always a very doubtful point, whether he wiſhed to gain even the battles which he fought.

In 1696, Louis attempted to regain the Prince, and made him offers, which were indignantly rejected. This fact, we believe, is entirely new. So is the following.—While the Prince was on his march to attack the Turks at Zenta, a courier brought him a poſitive order from the Emperor to avoid a battle. He put the letter in his pocket, attacked the enemy, and obtained a ſignal victory; which is deſcribed in his energetic manner. On his return to Vienna, the Emperor ſent to demand his ſword; and put him under arreſt. On the report that he was to be tried for his life, an inſurrection took place in Vienna. He was enlarged, and ſent to command in Hungary.

In 1699, he gives a ſketch of his private life.

'In this year I began my fine library, and conceived a paſſion for gardens and palaces. I bought, from time to time, ſome beautiful cabinet pictures, and ſome drawings very little known. I was not rich enough yet to form a gallery; and I did not like prints becauſe others might have the ſame. I have never liked copies of any kind, or talents which conſume valuable time. Some wind-inſtruments, marches, military or hunting airs, trumpet calls, or agreeable airs of comic operas, diſpenſed me from talking during dinner, or from hearing tireſome ſpeakers.'

In 1700, began his friendſhip with Villars, then French ambaſſador at Vienna, which ſeems to have been warm and ſincere on the part of both theſe great men. Here follows one of the curious converſations, which, the editor informs, are written in the Prince's own hand.

"It is no fault of mine," ſaid Villars, "if without ſtopping to quell the rebellion in Hungary, you inſiſt upon going to war with us. I only wiſh, my Lord that you would be perſuaded to treat me, like thoſe gentlemen, who turn their backs on me here, and who will do the ſame elſewhere, if I command an army."—"This," ſays the Prince, "was a ſally à la Villars. You think, perhaps," he added, "that the Turks will take a part, becauſe the Abbé Joachin has prophecied that the Empreſs will have twins, one of which will gain the throne of Conſtantinople."—"I myſelf have no quarrel with you, M. de Villars," ſaid I; "for in your correſpondence, a little in the light French ſtyle, you have drawn my portrait with the hand of a friend: but there are people who complain of of your imprudences; and the Court complains of having read in your deſpatches, "We ſhall ſee whether the Chriſt of Leopold's Chapel will ſpeak to him, as it did to Ferdinand II. It is there ſtill; I have ſeen it with my own eyes."—Even private men never forgive ridicule; judge of the effect which a ſarcaſm muſt produce on a ſovereign. "I have only ſupported myſelf in this country," replied he, "by ſingular reſerve in converſation. But I am a little angry at you Auſtrians, who, among other ſtories, ſay that I conſpired with Ragotz againſt the perſon of the Emperor."—"That is another piece of ſtupidity," ſaid I; "it was owing to the recollection of this phraſe in an intercepted letter, while you ſerved with us as volunteer: 'I am an Auſtrian in the army, but a Frenchman at Vienna.'"—"There is much implied in that," ſaid the Noodles. "There have been no conſpiracies againſt our Emperors, they have never been aſſaſſinated. We have no Jacques Clement, or Ravaillac. Our people are not enthuſiaſtic like yours; but they are more ſteady. There are ſcarcely any crimes committed in Auſtrian."—Some perſons wiſhed to perſuade Leopold, laſt year, that there had been an attempt to kill him, becauſe a ball had paſſed through his hat, in hunting. "Let them find the man," ſaid he, with his Spaniſh air; "he is a bungler of one kind or other; he is dying with fear, or dying of hunger; give him a thouſand ducats."

In ſpeaking of the celebrated ſurpriſe of Cremona, the prince pays high compliments to the courage of the French; and intimates, that he was much diſſatisfied with the conduct of his own troops. His account agrees very nearly with that of Folard.

Of the Duke de Vendome, he uniformly ſpeaks in warmeſt terms of eulogium—'The able, the intrepid, the amiable, the generous, the dexterous diſcoverer of his enemy's projects—ſometimes indiſcreet reſpecting his own—the affable, the indolent Vendome!'—Such is the language with he ſupports, even reſpecting thoſe great battles, in which he defeated this general. During Prince Eugene's blockade of Mantua, he threw up entrenchments round his camp, twenty feet high. 'Who,' ſays he, 'would believe that I had learned ſomething from the Turks, and that the Turks had learned ſomething from the Romans? This practice they muſt have derived from ſome of thoſe omnipotent coloniſts, like the Etruſcan forms of vaſes and pitchers, which are to be found in every cottage.'

He confirms the curious fact, of his having attempted to ſurpriſe the French army, by lying in an ambuſcade with his own, on the ſpot where they intended to take up their encampment. This bold idea was fruſtrated, as is well known, by the accident of a French officer's mounting the dike, to gain an extenſive view of the country.

In 1708, we find him, as War-miniſter, telling the Emperor moſt important truths. 'Your army, Sire, is your monarchy; without that, you would ſoon be a vaſſal of the Turks, the French, or, perhaps, the Hungarians. Your capital is a frontier town. Your Majeſty has no fortreſs, on any ſide; every one is paid, excepting thoſe who ſerve you. Make peace then, Sire, if you cannot carry on war; which it is apparent you cannot, without the money of England. What are your miniſters doing, to take no advantage of the national hatred againſt France, and to embroil you with all Europe, even with your own ſubjects?' In the next year, the Hungarian inſurgents actually entered the ſuburbs of Vienna, and endangered the ſafety of the court.

Leopold, he ſays, could never bear to hear truths excepting when he was afraid. The Prince now ſoothed over Queen Anne and Marlborough to the Imperial intereſt; and began his great campaign againſt France. We ſhall give his account of the battle of Blenheim.

'With patience, and without fighting, Tallard and Marſin might have forced me to abandon Bavaria; for I had no other place than Nordlingen for the eſtabliſhment of my magazines. But theſe gentlemen were impatient; and the Elector was enraged at the pillage which I had allowed Marlborough to commit, who, by that means, was entirely with me. We loved and eſteemed each other ſincerely. He was a great ſtateſman and general.

'They had eighty thouſand men as well as ourſelves. But why did they ſeparate the French from the Bavarians? Why did they encamp ſo far from the rivulet, which would have impeded our attack? Why did they throw twenty-ſeven battalions, and twelve ſquadrons into Blenheim? Why did they diſperſe ſo many other troops in the neighbouring villages? Marlborough was more fortunate than myſelf, in his paſſage of the rivulet, and his fine attack. A little ſteepneſs of the bank made me half an hour later. My infantry behaved well; my cavalry very ill. I had a horſe killed under me. Marlborough was checked for a moment, but not repulſed. I ſucceeded in rallying ſome regiments, which had at firſt been ſhy of attacking; (qui d'abord n'avaient pas voulu mordre.) I led them back four times to the charge. Marlborough, with his infantry and artillery, and ſometimes with his cavalry, got rid of that of the enemy, and went to take Blenheim. We were all driven back for a moment by the gendarmerie; but we ended, by puſhing them into the Danube. I had the greateſt obligations to Marlborough, for his alterations in the diſpoſitions, according to circumſtances. A Bavarian dragoon took aim at me; one of my Danes luckily prevented him. We loſt nine thouſand men; but twelve thouſand French killed, and twenty thouſand eight hundred priſoners, prevented them, this time, from ſinging the uſual *Te Deum* for their defeats, which they make it a point never to acknowledge.

Theſe rapid, but maſterly pictures of great actions, are ineſtimable. They reſolve many curious queſtions in tactics, when cloſely ſtudied; while they make us almoſt partakers in the ſcene, by their general ſpirit and effect. But they occur too frequently, to be particularized. For this reaſon, we ſhall paſs over the battle of Turin, giving only the Prince's ſtriking and candid acknowledgement at the cloſe. 'My good fortune would have it, that Marſin ſtayed to receive me, with his eighty thouſand men behind the lines: if he had come to attack and turn me beforehand, I ſhould have been a good deal embarraſſed with my thirty thouſand.' Nor muſt we omit his remark on the noted Bonneval and Langallerie, whom he had promoted to the rank of generals in the Imperial ſervice: 'I was ſorry that they turned out ill: they pretended to be freethinkers, who are almoſt always unſteady. The affecttaion of irreligion is, independent of its fooliſh impiety, a mark of bad taſte.'

In 1707 he meditated the invaſion of France, on the ſide of Toulon. 'This,' he ſays, 'would have infallibly ſucceeded, had not two curſed cardinals, Grimani and Pignatelli, engaged the Emperor, in ſpite of the Duke of Savoy and himſelf, to undertake the conqueſt of Naples.' Louis XIV, he obſerves, would have been much more mortified by the loſs of Dauphiné, Languedoc, and Provence. The abſence of the Dutch fleet, in the Neapolitan expedition, ſaved Toulon. 'Such,' he exclaims, 'are cabinets, parliaments, ſtates-general, and coalitions!'

We cannot reſiſt the temptation to tranſlate the account of the battle of Oudenarde, in 1708. It abounds in curious particulars.

'The French had 100,000 men in the Low Countries; Marlborough had only 60,000. I received orders to march to his aſſiſtance. I puſhed on my troops by forced marches, and rode poſt myſelf, fearing that a battle might be fought without me. Cadogan came to compliment me at Maeſtricht. He told me that the French had ſurpriſed Ghent, Bruges, and Plaſkendael, and that I was wanted. I paſſed through Bruſſels, where my interview with my mother, after a ſeparation of twenty five years, was very touching, but very ſhort. I found Marlborough encamped at Aſch, between Bruſſels and Aloſt; and, learning that the enemy had their left on the other ſide of the Dender, I aſked Marlborough, on arriving, whether he did not intend to give battle? "It is my intention," ſaid he, "immediately; and I ſee with pleaſure, but without ſurpriſe, that the ſame reflection has occurred to us both, that, without fighting, they muſt cut off our communication with Bruſſels. I ſhould like, however, to wait for your troops." "I would not advice it," replied I; "for the French would have time to retreat."

'Vendome wiſhed to oppoſe our paſſage of the Dender. He ſaid to the Duke of Burgundy, whom bad adviſers inclined to march towards Gent, 'When you let Prince Eugene ſee that you wiſh to avoid an action, he knows how to force you to it." I ſaw this phraſe in his juſtificatory letter, which he printed on his return to Paris.

'Cadogan went to Oudenarde; and, in a few hours, threw a bridge acroſs the Scheldt. "It is ſtill time," ſaid Vendome to the Duke of Burgundy, "to countermand your march, and to attack, with the troops we have here, that part of the enemy's army which has paſſed the river." The Duke heſitated; ſtopped on the height of Garves; loſt time; wiſhed to turn back; ſent twenty ſquadrons to diſpute the paſſage; recalled them; and finally ſaid, "Let us march to Ghent."—"It is now too late," ſaid Vendome; "you cannot move at preſent; in half an hour you will have the enemy upon your hands."—"Why did you ſtop me, then?" ſaid the Duke of Burgundy.—"In the hope that you would attack immediately," replied he; "but there is Cadogan already maſter of the village of Hurne with ſix battalions. Let us draw up at leaſt as well as we can." Rantzaw began the attack. He overthrew a column of cavalry, and would have been defeated in his turn, but for the electoral prince of Hanover, who, in the charge, had his horſe killed under him. Grimaldi ordered a charge too early, and unſkilfully. "What are you doing?" cried Vendome, who came up at full ſpeed: "you are wrong.'—The Duke of Burgundy has ordered it," replied he.—Ah! the Duke is angry at having been contradicted, and only thinks of contradicting others." Vendome wiſhed the left to charge. "What are you doing?" ſaid the Duke of Burgundy; "I forbid it: there is a ravine, and an impaſſable marſh." One may imagine the anger of Vendome, who had paſſed over the ground a moment before. Without this miſunderſtanding, we ſhould perhaps have been beaten; for our cavalry was more than half an hour in order of battle before the infantry could join. For this reaſon, I abandoned the village of Hurne, to ſend the battalions to ſupport the ſquadrons on the right wing. But the Duke of Argyle came up, with all poſſible ſpeed, at the head of the Engliſh infantry;—afterwards the Dutch, though much more ſlowly. "Now," ſaid I to Marlborough, "we are at laſt ready to fight." It was ſix o'clock in the evening, on the 11th of July; ſo that we had ſtill three hours of daylight. I was on the right, at the head of the Pruſſians. Same battalions turned their backs, on being attacked with unexampled fury. They rallied, and repaired their fault; and we regained the ground we had loſt. The battle then began along the whole of the line. The fight was ſuperb: it was one ſheet of fire. Our artillery produced a vaſt effect. That of the French, by the uncertainty which prevailed in their army, from the diſunion of the commanders, was very ill poſted, and did little execution. With us it was very different: we loved and eſteemed each other. Even Marſhal Ouverkerke, venerable for his age and ſervices, an old friend of mine and Marlborough, obeyed us, and fought ardently.

'As a proof of our good harmony;—affairs were going ill on the right, where I commanded. Marlborough perceived it, and ſent me a reinforcement of eighteen battalions, without which I could ſcarely have ſupported myſelf. I then advanced, and made the firſt line give way; but I found, at the head of the ſecond, Vendome on foot, with pike in hand, encouraging his ſoldiers. He made ſo vigorous a reſiſtance, that I ſhould never have ſucceeded, but for Natzmer, who, at the head of the Pruſſian gendarmes, pierced, broke the enemy, and gave me a complete victory.—Marlborough purchaſed his ſucceſs more dearly on the left, where he attacked in front. While Ouverkerke diſlodged the enemy from the hedges and villages, Naſſau, Fries and Oxenſtiern puſhed their infantry beyond the defiles, but were roughly handled by the houſehold troops, who came to its aſſiſtance. I now returned my obligation to the Duke. I ſent Tilly, who, making a great circuit, took the brave houſehold troops in the rear, when they had almoſt ſnatched the victory from us; but at length it was decided. The darkneſs of the night hindered our purſuit, and ſuggeſted to me a method of increaſing the number of priſoners. I ſent drums to different places, with orders to beat the French retreat; and I placed my French refugee officers to call, on all ſides, *Here, Picardy!—Here, Champagne!—Here, Piedmont!* The Frech ſoldiers flocked in, and I made a good harveſt of them: we took ſeven thouſand in all.'

We meet with a moſt ſingular avowal, on occaſion of an interview with his mother, after this battle, and with a ſecret anecdote of that lady.

'The joy of revenge mingled a little with that of our victory: ſhe was pleaſed to ſee the King humbled, *who had quitted her for another woman in her youth*, and had baniſhed her in her old age. It is ſingular, that, when advanced in years, ſhe married the Duke d'Urſel, without taking his name. This was unknown to every one. It could neither be a marriage of conſcience or of convenience, but probably of idleneſs and ennui. We could not helf rallying a little on the former devices of the amorous monarch, and his *Place des Victoires.*' P. 82.

Next comes a moſt ſpirited deſcription of the taking of Liſle, with many expreſſions of eſteem and pity for Vendome, who urged the Duke of Burgundy, without effect, to attack the beſieging armies. The Prince mentions, on this occaſion, the ſtory of an attempt to poiſon him, by a piece of paper enclofed in a letter, and comments on it with the moſt gallant ſpirit. 'I am perſuaded,' that it was untrue; becauſe, at Verſailles, they were too generous, and, at Vienna, too devout.'

We omit the brilliant, and even gay picture of the taking of the Citadel, to introduce one of the converſations (peculiar to this book) with Marechal Bouffleers, after its ſurrender. Prince Eugene ſaid to him,

"If you could have been both within the place and without, at the ſame time, M. le Maréchal, and if there had been no other princes in France than M. de Vendome, whom I name as ſuch from my love of Henry IV, I ſhould never have taken Lille,"—"Do you believe in good luck, in making war?" ſaid he; "I ſee nothing in you but good management."—"If my management has ſometimes ſucceeded," replied I, "it was partly becauſe I had the good fortune to be oppoſed by bad generals; and that is good luck."—"The only kind of bad luck which I will allow," ſaid the Maréchal, "is the want of opportunity: but a beaten general is always in the wrong, without ſome extraordinary accident; ſuch as an order miſunderſtood, or the death of the meſſenger: he may then have ſome excuſe; but there can be none for a general who is ſurpriſed and defeated. The ignorant alone make war a game of chance; and they are caught in the end. Charles XII. is not one of them; and I ſee, by the news which I received this morning, that, while we are ſpeaking, he is playing very deep."

In 1709, we find the Prince and Marlborough endeavouring to draw Villars from a ſtrong poſition, by laying ſiege to Tournay; but in vain. 'Let us go and take Mons,' ſaid I to Marlborough; 'perhaps this deviliſh fellow will tire of being ſo prudent.' The arrival of the troops of Tournay, however, decided our heroes to attack the French; and gave them the victory of Malplaquet, which has been ſo much diſcuſſed by the French military writers. We have the uncommon ſatisfaction of compariag the accounts given of this action by the oppoſing generals themſelves, by referring to the Memoirs of Marechal Villars, written alſo by himſelf, and publiſhed at Paris in 1785. They agree in the principal facts; but, while Prince Eugene tells us, that he finiſhed the battle by turning the enemy's centre after the defeat of the wings, the Maréchal informs us, that had not himſelf and Albergotti been carried off the field wounded, and two generals killed, the Prince would have been taken in flank and defeated, during this manœuvre. But the French officer, who commanded on the right, durſt not take upon himſelf the important movement of quitting his entrenchments, to attack the allies. During the ſieges which followed this victory, the Duke of Marlborough propoſed to attack Villars, in his poſition of covering Arras. 'I will wager,' ſaid Prince Eugene, that you will find nothing can be done. But let us reconnoitre him.' When the Duke had ſatiſfied himſelf, he ſaid—'It is ſo—let us go on taking towns.' But this brilliant career was ſoon to terminate, by the ſeceſſion of England from the alliance,—an event, of which the illuſtrious author gives the following moſt improbable account.

'Tallard, more dangerous in peace than in war, whom I ſhould not have left priſoner in England, if I could have ſuſpected that he would obtain credit there, made the Tories triumph, and cruſhed the Whigs. His attentions to Miſs Maſham, the Queen's new favourite, in place of the Ducheſs of Marlborough; his addreſs in ſociety; his preſents of burgundy and champagne to Right Honourable Members of Parliament, who admired them, *changed the face of affairs in Europe!*'

We believe that there has ſeldom been leſs purity of principle in Engliſh ſtateſmen, than during the greater part of the glorious reign of Queen Anne; but we look upon this ſtory as one of the common blunders of foreign politicians in judging of Engliſh affairs. Indeed, the illuſtrious author, who had certainly more means of ſednction than the captive Tallard, afterwards admits, that he found this expedient for changing the face of Europe not very ſucceſsful. He could not get the war renewed, nor Marlborough replaced, though he came to England on purpoſe; where, as he ſays himſelf, 'Je careſſais beaucoup les gens en place. Je fis auſi des preſens: *car on achete beaucoup en Angleterre.*'

His farewell to the Duke of Ormond, on his withdrawing the Engliſh troops, was ſeverely ironical. 'Well, Sir,' ſaid I, 'I ſhall contrive to do without your eighteen thouſand men.'—'I muſt march them,' ſaid the Duke, 'to take poſſeſſion of Dunkirk, which the French are to put into my hands.'—'I congratulate the two nations,' ſaid I, 'on this operation, which does equal honour to both.'

We now arrive at the deciſive action of Denain, in which theſe two extraordinary men, Eugene and Villars, perſonal friends, yet active public enemies, were to ſtruggle for the fate of France. Eugene ſpeaks of the reſolution which has been attributed to Louis, of periſhing at the head of his nobility, in caſe of the fall of Landrecy; but he mentions it with doubts.

The Dutch deputies had a grand magazine at Marchiennes, which Eugene wiſhed to remove to Queſnoi. They oppoſed him, from motives of economy. This made him exclaim, one day, with an oath, when the conqueſts of Alexander were mentioned—'He had no Dutch deputies in his army!'

In deſcribing the action of Denain, there is a ſurpriſing coincidence between the accounts of Eugene and Villars; but there is ſo much ſimplicity and moderation in that given by the Prince, that we cannot forbear tranſlating it completely.

'I have ſpoken of my vexation at having the magazines, on which the continuance of the ſiege depended, left at Marchiennes. Two leagues in extent were too much for the Dutch corps; though, without the defection of the Engliſh, they might have been defended. Now, obſerve a proof of the talents of Villars, and a fort of fault which I muſt impute to myſelf. To conceal a movement of his left to the Scheldt, with the greateſt ſecrecy and celerity, he drew my attention, with his right, to Landrecy, as if he meant to attack the lines of contravallation. He threw back, at once, the right upon his left wing, which, during the night, had eaſily made bridges, becauſe the Scheldt is not wide there. The two wings, united, advanced, unknown to the Earl of Albemarle, who tried, in vain, with his cavalry, to repulſe thoſe who had paſſed. At the firſt cannon ſhots, I marched to ſupport him, with a large detachment of dragoons, on full trot, to make them diſmount, if neceſſary, followed by my infantry in a quick march. The cowardice of the Dutch rendered my attempt fruitleſs. Had they only held out half an hour, in the poſt of Denain, I ſhould have come up in time. I had always calculated thus, at the worſt, ſuppoſing that I had been deceived by Villars's manœuvres. I found only eight hundred men, and three or four generals, drowned in the Scheldt, and all thoſe who had been ſurprized in the entrenchments, killed without re-

fistance. Albemarle, and all the princes and generals in the Dutch service, were made prisoners, in trying to rally their troops. — — — — — — — — I frequently take myself to task for that day's battle, as severely as possible. I think, if I had placed twenty battalions more in the lines, which would have been necessary to protect them, Villars, who would then have been stronger than me, would have beaten me. Without the lines, posted as I was, I could provide for every thing. Could I suppose, that the difference of an hour, at the utmost, would be decisive of my glory, of the war, and of the safety of France? The artillery, with which the lines were bristled, ought alone to have given me time to advance. In place of being well served, it was weakly abandoned along with the intrenchments. My two faults were, that I did not laugh at the remonstrances of the deputies, on the subject of Marchiennes, and that I confided so important a post to their troops, the flower of which had fallen at Malplaquet.'

At last, we find Eugene and Villars employed in the negociations for peace, at Rastadt. Out of many curious notes of conversations, we shall only select the following, as strongly characteristic of the Prince, and as very remarkable in the concluding hint.

" You will be angry with me for what I am now going to say," said Villars. " Do you know the foolish story which has been told, to account for the loss of the battle of Denain?"—" Let me hear it," said I; " it will amuse me."——" Well, it was said that you had a mistress at Marchiennes a very handsome Italian dancer; and that you had troops in the post, only to guard you in your nightly visits."—I laughed with him a good deal at this story. It would have been rather too late for me to have caught this foolish fever, called love. I had better have taken it at Venice, or Vienna, when we were young. " You attended to ladies, I remember, but it was without loving, or being loved by them; for they like a Frenchman only by way of fashion."—" Nay, that often happens to us in France, too," replied he; " it is a fashion there too—even an employment—when we have nothing else to do: indeed, it is almost necessary to save our credit. *Consider what they have said of M. de Vendome, and of Catinat.*" p. 121

The gross, and almost brutal manners of Vendome might give rise to the horrible suspicions here alluded to; but, with respect to Catinat, it is to be hoped, that the malignity of the pretended devotees, with whom the French court then swarmed, was the only source of such imputations.

The death of Louis XIV. awakened that sensibility which is so forcibly expressed by Eugene, in these pages: ' I own,' says he, ' it produced the same effect on me, as the fall of a noble old oak uprooted by a tempest—he had stood so long!' Though Eugene had eagerly endeavoured to accomplish the fall of the monarch, he was softened by the fate of the man. Such is the caprice of our nature; but in this instance it is adorned with heroic feelings.

On the battle of Belgrade, which Eugene gained by fortunate rashness, he has given a severe self-criticism; for he admits, that he might have been ruined, if a flood, or the enemy's cannon, had destroyed his bridges. He deprecates, therefore, both praise and blame, if his manuscript should come to light;—but he adds, ' that, after all, he might not have fared so well, but for the protection of the Virgin Mary, according to the opinion of Charles VI., his confessor, and the pious souls who wished him at the devil; for the battle was fought on Assumption-day.'

For several years after the treaty of Passarowitz, we find him engaged in directing the internal affairs of the empire, and in combating the wretched bigotry which prevailed at court, among ' *les trop bons catholiques, et les grosses perruques.*'

In recounting his interview with the King of Prussia (father of the great Frederick), Eugene has declared himself decisively against the sopperies which have since but too often passed for military knowledge. ' The King,' he says,' ' thought of military affairs only; but they were nothing more than parades, exercises, short jackets, little hats, and tall men.' He adds, ' I had succeeded too well by great manœuvres, to trouble myself about wheeling to the right and left, or the manual exercise.'

It is impossible to read, without admiration, his prophetic observations, made to avoid a war with France, in 1733. ' The Russians are too distant to aid us:—Before they could come up, the empire and Italy would be invaded. Let us remember the instability of England in my younger days: her commercial policy is always hearkening at the doors of Parliament. The English, just, noble, upright, generous as individuals, are exactly the reverse on the score of their country.'

His dissuasions were useless, however disinterested. ' For myself,' says he, ' I love war; and I wished, in this respect, for a death like Turenne's.' This sentiment is still more strongly expressed, on occasion of death of the Duke of Berwick by a cannon-shot. ' I was envious of it; and it was the first time in my life that I had been so.' Again we meet with it, in describing his feelings on quitting the army, after the taking of Philipsburgh. ' I can scarcely expressly my pain, on taking leave of my army. It was most dismal.—One must be an old soldier, to know what it is to bid a last farewell to such brave fellows, whom one had led so often to face death, which I would gladly have found myself, in a happy manner, quick and glorious. It is the only good fortune which God has refused me. With tears in my eyes, I gave up the command to the Duke of Wirtemberg.'

It is astonishing that the advice given by the Eugene, to fortify Lintz, after the loss of Philipsburg, was never attended to. The consequences have been too deeply felt.

The latter part of these Memoirs, in which he complains too much of the decline of his credit at court, indicates something of the infirmity of old age; but still it is the decay of a great man. We leave to the reader's own reflections, at this momentous period, the following curious speculations, thrown out to Count Sinzendorf, in familiar conversation. ' The face of Europe changes, like that of a plain or a mountain, by the accidents of light and shade. It is said, such a kingdom is the natural enemy of another. By no means.—If they are in contact, their friendship should be obtained; if not, their alliance, to defend themselves against the ambition of some more remote power.—*Why, after the peace of Rastadt, did we not unite sincerely with France?* The party which had opposed France, in England, had been overpowered; we should have saved many millions of money, and thousands of lives. When we cannot dictate, we should think of avoiding submission. But what is it which we call the politics of a court, and reasons of state? The personal interests of ambition, or vengeance of a man in power. This last motive, Count, for instance, in looking into myself, I believe has operated a little too much upon me, as well as the first; and a desire of power and riches gave a little bias to Marlborough.'

The end of this remarkable volume exhibits much of of Eugene's personal character:—his confidence in the prayers of old dragoons, in preference to those of old ladies and priests;—his confessions of faults, humorously tinctured with military enthusiasm; for example—that he had sometimes spoken ill of his neighbour, but he could not help it:—when he was obliged to say, such an one is a coward—such an one is a rogue; that he was sometimes in a rage: but, ' who could help swearing, on seeing a general, or a regiment, who do not do their duty, or an adjutant who does not understand an order?' His attachment to his religion was sincere and deep-rooted; but the superstition of the Court of a Vienna, and the frivolous impiety of the French, preserved him from extremes. He expects the termination of life with tranquillity; considering the past as a fine dream. After all these religious and moral reflections, he adds, that if there were a company of French players at Vienna, he would go to see Athalia, Esther and Polienates. His physician, Dr. Cafelli, takes care to prolong his life, by supporting the radical moisture, which was a little dried up at 72. We are forcible reminded of Sterne's uncle Toby by many of these passages; especially when he observes, that he employed 1500 workmen in his gardens and palace, during a year of scarcity, because that was useful to the town. He concludes his history abruptly, to get on horseback, he tells us, to see a fine lion which was coming to his menagerie.

We close this volume, with a mixed sensation of admiration and dislike; and with reflexions a little more serious than the lightness of its tone many seem to render suitable. After retracing the various important actions in which this great warrior was engaged, and the influence of his activity on the fate of Europe, the moralist will feel peculiar satisfaction in deducing the humiliation and public misfortunes of Louis XIV, from his private vices, which provoked the enmity of the mother and the son. It may be an useful lesson to humble individuals, and show them, that the greatest plenitude of earthly power does not exempt the possessor from even the temporal evils attendant on immorality; and if he extend his view to the unequal and ill-starred alliances of that monarch's children (*amours des chambrieres*, as Eugene terms them), as they are developed in the letters of Madame de Baviere, it will be found that his domestic comforts were poisoned from the same source. The decay of the French military power in the feeble reign of his successor, may be easily traced—to the despotic acts of Louis XIV, who was a tyrant in the minutest points of his government,—to his dread of the influence of deserving generals,—and to the umbrage which he felt from the shadow of independence, preserved in the routine of promotion in the army. As he brought every rank of officers into almost immediate dependence on himself, by abolishing the ancient regulations, a spirit of servility, and a disregard of professional knowledge and discipline, pervaded the candidates for military honours. Every general depended, for promotion or protection, on the favourite mistress; and the progress of a campaign was regulated by the most wretched court-intrigues. This was the history of the French monarchical army, down to the reign of Louis XVI, when its final dissolution took place, under the well-intentioned, but inconsiderate, administration of St. Germain; and thus some part of the late revolution may be directly referred to the arbitrary changes effected by Louis XIV,'s jealousy of talents, and his desire to concentrate all power and influence in his own person. Yet, when we consider the incense perpetually offered to his vanity by the abject men of the most polished nation then in Europe,—his early victories,—and the solid greatness of his power, till he began to tamper with the constitution of his army,—we must acknowledge, that it would have required a most extraordinary mind to have avoided his faults: and when we regard the narrow policy, the wretched superstition, and the cabal of devotees at the court of Vienna, it is evident that nothing could have preserved them from the arms of France, but the casual acquisition of the distinguished foreigner whose work we have been considering.

Upon the whole, we conceive, that the perusal of these Memoirs will afford a very high gratification to the lovers of anecdote, of smart writing, and of condensed good sense. To the student of history and of military tactics, they will not be less interesting; but they will grievously afflict the sentimental philanthropists; and certainly tend rather to depress than to exalt those hopes which an enlarged philosophy perpetually suggests, as to the progressive advancement of human virtue and happiness. In our horror at the scenes of misery and oppression that are passing before our own eyes, we are apt to imagine, that they are without example in the days that are past;—that there was less wanton cruelty, less unprofitable slaughter, less disdain of the rights and feelings of mankind, in former conquerors, and former wars;—that what we ourselves have witnessed is an unparalleled excess; and must lead, as the consummation and last extreme of human guilt and misery, to some new and better order of things.—Alas! it was always thus.—Warriors and military princes have been much the same from the beginning of the world;—the same love of havoc and slaughter,—the same disregard of the lives and comforts of private persons,—the same contempt of law and of humanity, when great power, or pretended necessity, enabled them to trample on them with impunity,—the same pride, tyranny and ambition,—with scarcely a distinguishable shade of difference, as to mildness or humanity, from the days of Sesostris down to those of Bonaparte!

This prince lived in the best and most polished times of European history, and was himself one of the least exceptionable persons who adorned that brilliant period. Yet we shall find in these Memoirs, if we would but sift them a little maliciously, repeated instances of almost all the atrocities which we sometimes impute to the invention of our present adversaries:—quarter refused—neutrality violated—pillage not only permitted, but commanded—contributions levied, and prejudices insulted—besides stratagems that border upon dishonourable falsehood, and carnage persisted in without need, and dwelt upon with all the gaiety of a sportsman or a butcher. We wish to say nothing against Prince Eugene, or in excuse of Bonaparte;—but it is sickening to see of what materials military glory is compounded;—and dismal to think how far more powerfully it attracts great talents, than glory of any other description.

Since the preceding observations were brought to a close, we have received a new Paris edition of the work to which they relate, in which several considerable variations are introduced, without any authority or explanation. The new editor prefixes a short advertisement, in which he boasts merely of having added a few foot-notes, a running marginal argument, and a table of contents; but gives no hint of any alterations in the body of the work. Without having collated the whole book, however, we can take it upon us to say, that the alterations are very considerable. The greater part of these we have noticed, are suppressions of what is contained in the former edition. Thus, the whole of the passage which we have translated at p. 43, about the Prince's collection of pictures, &c. and his preference of music to dull conversation, is entirely omitted in the edition which has since been transmitted to us. In the remarkable conversation with Villars, in like manner, which we have also given at p. 43. and 44, the passage relating to the Christ of Leopold's chapel, and the effect of ridicule on sovereigns, as well as that about Jacques Clement and Ravaillac, and the superior morality of the Austrians, over the French, is entirely left out of the new edition; and, a little further on, the singular anecdotes which we have inserted at p. 48 of Louis XIV.'s former *liaisons* with the Prince's mother, and her private marriage with the Duc D'Uzeda, are also completely suppressed. In the same manner, we find the whole of his curious conversation with M. D. Boufflers after the siege of Lille, which we have translated at p. 49, about good luck in war, omitted in this new edition. The striking remarks on the English, too, which we have given at the bottom of p. 52, are retrenched in the same way.

When we find such important variations in the passages which we had actually extracted, it is natural to suppose that there must be many more in the other parts of the work. We have not had time to compare the two copies with any sort of accuracy; but, in merely glancing them over, have been struck with the following. At *p.* 87 of the first Paris edition, the Prince having forcibly violated the neutrality of the state of Venice, talks in this light way of the circumstances. ' 'Cetair là le cas de lacher le grand mot de *circonstances imperieuses*, de mal entendu, et de l'incertitude ' d'un absent general dans un Republique—et je n'y ' manquais pas,' the whole of which is left out in the new impression. At p. 75 of the first edition, there is a still more remarkable passage, which is, in like manner omitted in the new one. It is in these words. ' J'ai toujours pris pour base de ma politique *l'interet* ' des gens à qui j'avais affaire; et' ai detesté les flatteurs ' du cour qui disent, " *Ces Princes sont attaches per-* ' *somellement à votre Majesté.*" Ainsi l'on berce l' ' amour propre des souverains, qui aiment autre cela ' qu'on leur dise. *Tout va bien—au mieux!—ou va* ' *être repare.*" At p. 100 of the first edition, there is also the following passage which the last editor has been pleased to suppress. ' Je lui prouvai' (he is speaking of Frederic William of Prussia) ' que depuis ' Pultova il n'y avait plus de Charles XII, et qu'il était ' prisonnier chez ses amis les Turcs. J'en etais fasché, ' car il ne pouvait pas être un Gustave Adolppé, qui ' faisoit trembler l'Empire; mais je voulais qu'on ' empechât celui de Russie de s'agrandir, et je regardais ' le Suede comme un contrepoids pour l'équilibre ' de l'Europe.' At p. 120, there is another passage about the French military character, which does not appear in the last edition; and at p. 148, a severe attack on the influence allowed to kept mistresses, valets and grooms, in the French court, which is suppressed in like manner. To make amends, we have, at p. 189 and 299 of the new edition, two lively paragraphs about the abuses and the uselessness of domestic *espionage*, which are not to be found in the former; and at p. 217 a whole page about counsels of war and court flatterers, to which there is nothing corresponding in the copy we have used in the preceding review.

We cannot tell what to make of this variations. To speak candidly, we do not see what interest or feeling of Bonaparte's could be served, either by the suppressions or the interpolation. The latter are in the spirit of freedom, as well as in the style of the rest of the work; and though the former may be supposed to be dictated by a jealousy for French honor, or royal dignity, yet it is difficult to ascribe them to this cause, when we find so many passages far more exceptionable allowed to remain. The arrogance of Louis XIV, the desolation of the Palatinate, and the instability and levity of the French character, are spoken of without reserve in fifty places of the new edition. One thing, however, is certain, that those variations cannot have been introduced by accident or neglect; and that they afford a new and strirking proof of that unprecedented faithlessness in the Parisian presses, which renders necessary to watch over all their productions with the most unceasing jealousy.

VARIETIES.

Remarkable Event.—A letter from Kingston, in Jamaica, dated August 10, 1794 reports the following remarkable circumstance: " A vessel which lately arrived here from America with a cargo of horses, &c. laboured under such very bad weather and contrary winds on her passage, that the master was reduced to the necessity of lightening her, by ordering some of the live stock to be thrown overboard; among them was a white horse, who, possessing more strength, courage, and agility, than his companions, actually buffeted the waves for two days, kept company with the vessel through a sea tremendously heavy, and, at the expiration of that time, the weather then moderating, was retaken on board, and brought safe into port, where he is now alive and well.

The following account is given of the splendor and luxury in which Madame Bonaparte lived before she was Empress:—" Madame Napoleon has four distinct established wardrobes, different diamonds, &c. for travelling, for the Thuilleries, for St. Cloud, and for Malmaison; and though she cannot reside but in one place at the same time, in the Thuilleries, as well as at St. Cloud and Malmaison, four changes of furniture, &c. are always ordered for the same period. At St. Cloud she has, at the expence of six thousand Louis d'ors, improved the bathing cabinet of the late unfortunate Queen. By touching certain springs, she can command what perfumes her caprice demands, to mix with the water; the reservoirs always containing, for fifty Louis d'ors, the finest odours and best perfumed waters. By handling other springs, she commands the appearance of drawings or pictures, elegant or voluptuous, gay or libertine, as her fancy desires. When she wishes to leave the bath, at the signal of a bell, she is by a mechanical invention, lifted, without moving herself from the bathing machine, into an elegant moderately warm and perfumed bed, where she is dried in two minutes; and from which she is again lifted and laid down upon a splendid elastic sofa, moved, without her stirring, by another piece of mechanism, into an adjoining cabinet for her toilet, of which the furniture and decorations cost 100,000 livres. For the improvements only of her luxurious though less expensive bathing cabinet at the Thuilleries and at Malmaison, the French Republic has paid two hundred thousand livres. To shew her pretensions to equality with Empresses and Queens, Madame Napoleon bespoke and ordered at Brussels, two magnificent lace gowns, made after the pattern of one presented by the consistent Belgians to the model of her sex, her Consular Majesty. One of these gowns was destined for the Empress of Russia, and the other for the Queen of Prussia. The former, report says, has, to the great humiliation of Madame Napoleone, been declined; but the French republicans do not doubt, but that the latter has been accepted, because they remember perfectly well that the Queen of Prussia presented at Berlin, in 1799, to Bonaparte's emissary, Duroc, a scarf of the Prussian guards, and her Majesty cannot therefore refuse a gown of honour offered from the *amiable* wife of Duroc's master."

BOMBAY:—Printed for the PROPRIETORS by SAMUEL RANS, Number 7, Forbes Street.

purposes of Public Justice. The second is for a Conspiracy; and, if they did conspire it was clearly for the purpose of betraying their duty.

"You will be told that this forms, in point of Law, a crime of the first magnitude. It is unnecessary to call the evidence of Witnesses to this latter charge, because you, Gentlemen, are called upon to say if they are Guilty not Guilty; and whether they, in pursuance of their conspiracy, converted all or any part of the Salt to their own use; and you are called upon to say, if they did not so convert it, whether they are then Guilty of the Conspiracy, and the intention. This I say, Gentlemen, is what you have to try.

"The monopoly of Salt vested in the East India Company is with a view to the public advantage. It is productive of an income of a crore of rupees annually; and any deficiency in this Revenue must be made good by some other means upon us. This forms a great part of the Revenue of the country, and since the Company have had that monopoly, it has endeavoured to be particularly attentive to the characters of the persons whom they intrust with the charge. When they pitched upon two of the Defendants, they thought they had fixed upon men of that character and situation in life, which was their best security; when they were selected they thought they were secure from sustaining any loss through them, and, if any should be sustained, that it could not be through them,— much less did they think that they would be conscious to any fraud that might be practised, or that they would be participators in it. Unfortunately they have been mistaken.

"I mean not, Gentlemen, that you should, unheard, convict the prisoners, ; but I mean, as they are charged. It is for you to see whether the charge be supported by the evidence or not. Though the East-India Company confided so much to the character and honour of the gentlemen whom it intrusts with such important charges, it is not so incautious or so ignorant of the frailites of mankind as to make them its sole guard. Two of the Defendants had under them a gentleman appointed head assistant at the Salt Golahs, and they had besides placed upon them every possible check. The course of delivering out the Salt at the time I am speaking of was this. The purchaser of Salt could not obtain it till there was first a *rewannah* made out, after that a pass, which bore the number of the *Lot*, the name of the purchaser, and the quality of the salt which was delivered out. This document the purchaser always carried to Mr. *Bampton*, who was the head assistant at the time I am alluding to, and he entered it on a Register kept for the purpose till the Salt was wanted; this also carried the name of the purchaser, who came for the Salt, the number of the lot, with the transmission by the purchaser to wherever he pleased. There are no less than three Salt Chookees, each distinct and at a distance from one another. When the rewannah was carried over the water for the Salt, Mr. Bampton then gave a *Tally*, which was carried to the European overseer; the number of the lot was written on the Tally, and in it was also contained the quantity of Salt, which was to be delivered out. It was a distinct mode for ascertaining the delivery of the Salt. It was then the practise to carry back this Tally, together with the rewannah, to Mr. Bampton, who delivered them over to the native officer, and he deposited them in the office, where they were kept in safe custody. When the transaction was finished *Bissonaut Sing*, one of the Defendants at the Bar and *Durooga* at the *Silkeea Golahs*, indorsed the rewannah, which was first signed by himself. This indorsement on the rewannah now before me is a long one, describing the quantity of Salt delivered, the number of the Salt boats, the name of the person to whom the Salt was delivered, when dispatched, and its particular quality, with the name of the Mangees of the boats. The Durogah next put the seal of Mr. Blagrave to it, which is a small one, and then presented it to him for signature. At each Chookee entries were made on the rewannah, so that it was impossible that any quantity of Salt could have passed from Sulkeea without a corrupt connivance. Besides all those precautions which I have mentioned, Gentlemen, there are people called *Keepah Nuvveeses*, who besides the Tally of the overseer keep each of them a Tally on behalf of the respective Golahs. It was their duty to note down at the sale every maund of Salt as it was weighed out. These proved another check, and were kept for the use of the Superintendant. Of their Teepas or Tallys entries were made in books, but not intended as public checks; one however has turned out on the present occasion a most important instrument. There, was still another account, kept by the Sircar employed for that purpose by the Head Cooleys at the Golahs, of all the quantities which the Cooleys carried. All these safe guards, one would should think, made it next to impossible that 45,000 maunds should have been converted to purposes injurious to the the Company, or that the fraud should have been carried on without being checked, or discovered, by the Superintendant, or not known to the Duroga, who was always there. Gentlemen, there was one posible way of preventing a discovery, and that was a fellow feeling being excited amongst the whole of the department, whose connivance was necessary. It was the misfortune of two of the defendants to fall into this snare. Gentlemen, I verily believe that the intention of committing this fraud did not originate in their ownbreasts. I verily believe that the first step taken was on the part of an artful and a designing Native, to grasp at a mode to extricate himself from known difficulties. I sincerely believe this artful man to have broke through all things in order to obtain his own ends. It was immaterial to him whom he involved, provided his objects were effected. I verily believe, that it will appear to your conviction, as it does to mine, that the whole originated with him. Labouring under pecuniary difficulties he offered the plan to Mr. Law, who was unfortunately and unhappily tempted by the bait held out to him: he imparted it to Mr. Blagrave, whose concurrence was absolutely necessary, and unfortunately this tempting offer they were unable to resist. Gentlemen, they have almost promulgated to the public that they were not guilty of any crime, that there was no dereliction of duty on their part, because the Salt was not the Salt of the Company. This artful man, while he seduced them, thought proper to gild his crime; he would take care that no detection should take place, as he would take care of all the inferior members of the department, and would calm their consciences as well as shut their mouths. It was, he said, no injury whatever to the Company, because it was surplus Salt, it could do them no harm whatever. Gentlemen, there has always been a surplus Salt, sometimes on an average 20 per cent, sometimes so great as 25 maunds in the hundred; it has always been complained of as a great grievance, and the Company have used every endeavour to prevent any abuse in the exaction of it. This taansaction is well known in the common course of business as *tare* and *tret* in gross commodities; it is an overplus given by the merchant to make up any deficiency or loss that may occur. It is not true, that it was never supposed to belong to the Company—it is a fact existing beyond recollection that this has always been recognized as the property of the Company. How fallacious was the idea excited by them to their own minds and feelings! They could not obtain their own sanction, but they recognized it as not the property of the Company, and that it was not stolen. Gentlemen, in the eye of the law, it was as much the property of the Company with due deference to the Bench,

[Chief Justice. There can be no doubt of it.] "as any other part of their property. I can say here that the Native has been true to his word, for every endeavour of Government to bring forward direct testimony of the fact has hitherto failed, such an influence has this man had, that not one of these witnesses can be produced. The Head Cooley kept his accounts daily; these we have got, and by these it will appear that upon the 6th of June, 1809, not less than 5,600 maunds of Salt were delivered out. Gentlemen, it was the business of *Bissonaut Sing*, *Duroga*, to transmit the Golah *teepahs* to the Salt Office signed by himself: It will appear by the *Golah* accounts, in the Golah Office of that day, that only 2,600 maunds were delivered, leaving an excess of delivery unaccounted for of 3000 maunds. Secondly, but it is not laid in the indictment, 5,250 maunds of Salt were actually delivered out on the 8th of June, while by the Golah accounts there only appear 3,250, the excess not accounted for being 2000 maunds. Thirdly, by the Cooley's accounts, it will appear that 3,250 maunds were again delivered out, and there are 2,200 of that unaccounted for. It appears further from the Cooley's accounts, that the whole quantity of Salt carried into the new Golahs at Sulkeea, from the 1st July 1808 to 24th October 1809, was 11,35,603 maunds, which is the amount that the Cooleys actually carried; by the Golah accounts, kept under *Bissonaut Sing*, the *Duroga*, defendant at the Bar, it appears to be 11,37,000, there being a difference of 1315 maunds. The head Cooly in his accounts charges only what is carried by the Cooleys. There is a difference, but that arises from a small quantity of the Salt having been left on the site of the old Golahs. This is a very strong proof of the veracity, and the accuracy of this man's accounts. This man, Gentlemen, was paid by the Company for all the Salt he carried into the Golahs from the boats; but though he was paid for all he carried, there is a difference, and a very material one to attend to; though I say, Gentlemen, he was paid for all, yet he carried a considerable quantity for which he was not paid, viz. the surplus Salt, which was considered as part of the maund, if it was 3 per cent. it was yet considered as part of the maund. Like as the merchant delivered it, it was carried at an equal scale, being in fact *tare* and *tret*: No variation can be found between the Cooley's accounts and those of the Golahs, but when the Salt is delivered out of the Golahs there is a material difference, because it was always delivered out at even scale, no surplus Salt being allowed. Thus, by the Cooley's accounts, it appears 10,7,491 were carried in, while to the purchasers there were delivered out only, 10,1,946. By deducting the one from the other we come to the amount, making a difference in all of 45,475 maunds, the whole quantity lost to the Company in that interval of time. Gentlemen, in order to guard against every possibility of surprise, having procured the connivance of all those he deemed necessary, *Bissonaut Sing* was attentive to prevent a discovery through the medium of informers. There is always some person prying about such an establishment as the Salt Chookees, and by whatever motives such persons are instigated that is nothing to us. But that instrument, which he framed to the injury of the Company, has been turned against themselves.

"Gentlemen, I thus minutely state the case, both for you to have an accurate knowledge of it in all its parts, as well as to give the Defendants time, and the opportunity to make their defence. For, God forbid, Gentlemen, if they have any thing to say in their defence, that they should not be allowed to produce it. It was this Native's business to correct the *rewannahs*, but instead of being a check, he appears to have been the framer of the whole. On the 6th of June, 1809, there was issued what is called a *suddah rewannah*, and the first delivery of Salt under that was of a 1000 maunds from *Goolah No.* 8; this document accompanied the boats solely for the purpose of smuggling. The Mangee and all were ready prepared for a *smuggle*. The *rewannah* was sent along with the boat without a date being mentioned. There was a Sircar ready, to show it to any one who might ask where was the *rewannah*, and to insert the date, which was actually done; for that of the 6th of June was made use of again on the 13th of the same Month. On the 8th a similar practise was employed by the honest gentleman whom we cannot prevail upon to come near us, receiving 1000 maunds on the 14th under the same [illegible] only date we can prove, but no doubt all the Salt that is missing has been smuggled through the same medium. We should never have known this, but for a circumstance that occurred on the 22d of June. The head Cooley will tell you that, on that day, *Bissonuat*, the *Duroga*, happened to be standing near him, and said, "What is this your are writing, a *rewaxnah*? what have you to do with *rewannahs*?" He then tears the *rewannah*, and says, "You have nothing to do with it." The other replies and says he will go to Mr. *Blagrave*, and complain. The other asks, "Who is Mr. *Blagrave*? Am I not Mr. *Blagrave*? I'll have you turned off if you say one word more on the subject." The Cooley inserted the quantities in his books, and had it not been for them, we should never have got the identical number. We shall call witnesses in our evidence to lay a conversation between *Bissonuat Sing* and the witness before you respecting daily frauds. There is in it a full confession on the part of the *Duroga* of frauds intended to be commited, and the emoluments in consequence expected to arise to himself, Mr. *Blagrave*, and Mr. *Law*.

"Gentlemen, it is true this might have been carried on without the actual knowledge of Mr. *Law*, the Superintendant; but it is impossible it could have been done without the privity of Mr. *Blagrave*. Respecting Mr. *Law*, we have, however, got documentary evidence. There is his own handwriting, exhibiting such extracts and conditions as shews he was a participator in their frauds. The Salt Office obtained information of certain malpractices, and ordered two of the defendants to go and secure the *Golahs*. Mr. *Law* went for that purpose: we have it under his hand-writing that he did so, and that he had secured the *Golahs*. He, Mr. *Blagrave*, and *Bissonuat Sing*, went through the farce of sealing three *empty Boxes*, but leaving the essential one unsealed. It was formally recorded that it was sealed; but evidence will be produced to you that that was not the fact. *Bissanuat* and another man, named *Sham Dott*, opened it and took away papers, which were carried to Mr. *Law's* apartment that are not forth coming.

"These are circumstances respecting Mr. *Law* which require to be accounted for. But there is another, strongly affecting both him and Mr. *Blagrave*, Mr. *Bampton*, head assistant, was taken ill, and requested leave to be absent from his duty, which he obtained. In the course of some months he requested to be reinstated, and called on Mr. *Blagrave* for that purpose; the latter told him there was no necessity for his attendance, that he had kept the books during his absence and would continue to do so, and that his attendance in the office was quite unnecessary. Mr. *Bampton*, alarmed, immediately saw, if it reached the Board of Trade that he was absent from his office, that his situation possibly would be deemed altogether an unnecessary one, and he might be struck off. He communicated these ideas to Mr. *Blagrave*, and was answered, in very rude terms, that he thought him very officious, and that he had interfered with the business of the *Duroga*, *Bissonaut Sing*, whose interest it was, Gentlemen, to keep *Bampton* out of the way. Astonished at the result of his application to Mr. *Blagrave*, he applies to Mr. *Law*. What does he do? Does he represent the circumstance to the Board of Trade?—No. No representation whatever is made. He says, "I cannot help you, and have had so many disputes already with Mr. *Blagrave* respecting his office, that I will not interfere." Mr. *Bampton* replies, "Mind I have always been ready, and am now, to perform my duty." *Bampton* is kept out of the office to prevent him from performing those duties for the interest of the Company, for which he was appointed. But, Gentlemen, there is another circumstance that affects the Defendant, Mr. *Blagrave*, particularly. During the whole time *Bampton* was in the office, the *rewannahs*, were given, as they were issued, regularly to the European overseer; but after that the *sally* only was returned without the *rewannah*. There is a great deal of other minute evidence, which I shall not enter into: and what I have stated has been thus minotely, for the purposes I have already mentioned. The next evidence, that of Mr. *Ricketts*, will be detailed very much at large. Mr. *Ricketts* at the time alluded to was Secretary to the Board of Trade. In the month of last October, a man named *Diram*, which whose character or motives we have nothing, to do—whether he bears an honest character or whether his motives were honorable, or whether his intentions were wicked, provided the crime be verified, what are they to us? This man, Gentlemen, lays before the Board of Trade, that great frauds were committing at the Salt *Golahs*. Mr. *Ricketts*, on the 24th, sends a communication to Mr. *Law*, and requires him to go and ex- *Ricketts*, Gentlemen, will inform you that on the 26th October, the day subsequent to that on which the examination was supposed to take place, Mr. *Law* entered his room in great agitation, and opens by telling him that he was undone, and that what was going on was apparently very injurious to him, and if the inquiry was pursued he would be ruined. Mr. *Ricketts* not having the least idea of any criminality in Mr. *Law*, and supposing that he was only affected for his character, lest any want of diligence should be imputed to him, tells him to compose his mind, and be at ease. Mr. *Law*, in tears, told Mr. *Ricketts* then privately the whole truth respecting himself and Mr. *Blagrave*. You will however, Gentlemen, be aware, that unless the conspiracy be established, this can be no evidence. You may collect the fact of the conspiracy from all the evidence before you; from the facts that such things could not be done unless they were all concerned, and if they were all concerned for one common end, then there can be no doubt of their being conspirators. Mr. *Law* said, his conscience would not let him withold what he knew, and that with this candid declaration, he threw himself at his mercy, depending entirely upon him to save him and his family from ruin, and sooner than he would be disgraced by the discovery he would put a pistol to his head. That his guilt had been caused solely by his distresses, that his children were at that time going home, and that he had not then the means of sending them; that he had not considered it as the Company's Salt, as it was the *surplus*, and he would make any reparation in his power, and take an inferior situation, by leaving the department, and changing with Mr. *Ricketts'* younger brother. Mr. *Ricketts* expressed his great surprise at his madness, in telling him of the transaction. He told him he would not take any advantage of what he had been told thus privately, but that nothing would induce him to depart from his duty, and with all his zeal and industry, unaided by the declaration he had heard, as much as a Jury man, to detect the abuses at the *Golahs*. He said, but "I do expect the performance of the promise you have made, and that you will leave your present appointment and go to some other, for I cannot tolerate your continuing any longer in this."

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 08 April, 2017

The very next day, both Mr. *Law* and Mr. *Blagrave* appeared in the presence of Mr. *Ricketts*: the latter, in great agitation, told him he was prepared for the worst, that he saw no chance of either being saved, as every thing concerned them both; he said, that Mr. *Law* had said, that, from his knowledge of Mr. *Ricketts*, he was sure no inducement would operate with him to forego the inquire."

"He next went by himself to Mr. *Ricketts* to endeavour to preserve *Law*. He then said that he was convinced, from Mr. *Ricketts'* principles, he would not disclose what he had heard. That since the former conversation *Law* head never been in the Office, and no inducement could operate with him to return to his duty; that he was acting like a madman. That *Bissonaut Sing*, the *Duroga*, the principal person in the whole business, was the only native who knew of the transaction, and the business might be managed with ease, if Mr. *Law* and the *Duroga* would agree.

"This confession of Mr. *Blagrave* is one of the means for shewing the double use of the *rewannah*, and is a proof of the accuracy of the Cooley's accounts. They then both called, on the subject of the *Duroga Bissonaut's* confession of the frauds which had been committed, and offered to make good the Salt which was deficient. Mr. *Ricketts* still did confide, in their promises of quitting the appointment, and making restitution. Mr. *Law* said his conscience would not allow him to permit the *Duroga* to pay his share. Mr. *Blagrave* did express his concurrence, and went in person to get the Duroga to confess; but he had no object in view, and did not like written confessions.

"This, Gentlemen, is the evidence to be laid before you respecting the offence, the neglect of duty, and the malpractices of the defendants. Something has been said, and may be said, upon the nature of this evidence. In my mind Mr. *Ricketts'* conduct, however unfortunately it has turned out, ought not to be censured; he was actuated by a sense of the noblest principle to pity a fellow creature before him in distress; It was that sense, so finely depicted by *Terence*, when he makes one of his characters say, "Am I a man, and have I not the feelings of a man?" It is the same described by *Virgil*, in the words, "*Miseris succurrere disco*!" and it was the same which made our Lord and Saviour weep over the city of Jerusalem. It was that which makes the stoutest mind shrink with terror at beholding a human being reduced to misery, at seeing the sudden and unfortunate

"Gentlemen, you know, a man could do no other than admit of the propriety of Mr. *Ricketts'* conduct. God forbid that a conduct, which flowed from the purest and highest sources of the human heart, should be perverted. He does not come here as a volunteer, not is he swayed by resentment or personal injury. No, his line of conduct was fixed before that insult was cast upon him, which is notorious to all Calcutta. Had he come before, I would have deprecated it as personal resentment or personal injury. No, his line of conduct was fixed before that insult was cast upon him, which is notorious to all Calcutta. Had he come before, I would have deprecated it as personal resentment. But this conduct was taken, and he only exacted a performance of that promise, having gone a length that made it impossible to be denied. But to remove any impression that may remain, I shall beg leave to bring forward a young Gentleman, Mr. Plowden, whom I had indeed rather not call. Unfortunately there was an unguarded communication made to him, under circumstances never believed to be susceptible of public investigation. A communication arose between them of a nature very likely to arise, he not foreseeing his evidence might become material in a judicial investigation, and there can be no objection therefore to bringing him forward. The Defendants were to quit the situation, and Mr. *Ricketts* could not get an answer to a letter requiring them to resign in terms conciliatory, telling them to remain till they got another; but he did not like the manner they were going on, as there was nothing like the performance of the promise, and he would not permit them to be over a set of men, all in a conspiracy; for if these men were permitted to stay, there would be no termination to their peculations. This is, in my mind, a complete answer to what fell on a former occasion, from my learned friend that "Mr. *Ricketts*, in permitting Mr. *Law* to hold another situation, was letting loose a Tiger." This is not the case, because the Salt Office admits of greater peculations than any other known in the service. If they had been permitted to stay, it was only giving them a greater stimulus to greater malpractices, enabling every wretch to say, "stop us if you dare, you know we have you in our power."

"After all that will be laid before you, Gentlemen, if you have any doubts, you will have much to account for to yourselves. You will have to account for the conduct of Mr. *Law* and Mr. *Blagrave*:—you will have to account for Mr. *Blagrave's* conduct at the Golahs in not demanding the rewannahs: You have to account for his conduct in not permitting Mr. *Bampton* to return to his office: You have to discredit the Head Cooley;—But if you can account to yourselves for all these circumstances, I am satisfied. All I ask of you is a true Verdict, according to the evidence before you,—so help you God, according to your consciences and oaths."

The first Witness called was John Birch, Esquire, who proved Mr. Blagrave to be in the Company's Service, and that he believed him to be an Englishman, from hearing him often mention his friends as residents in Berkshire.

Thomas Mainwaring, Esquire, proved Mr. Law to be an Irishman, in the East India Company's Service. In 1808 he was Superintendant of the Western Salt Chookees; at the same time Mr. Blagrave was First Assistant to Mr. Law.

Mr. W. Wright Bampton, Head Assistant to the First Assistant at the Salt Golahs Sulkeea This Witness's evidence was very long, and included the several circumstances relating to himself alluded to in the speech for the Prosecution:—as also a minute account of the mode in which the Salt was delivered out and carried into the Golahs, &c.

Mr. David Moon, one of the European Overseers at the Golah, testified the difference which had taken place after the absence of Mr. Bampton respecting the delivery of the Rewannah and Tally.

FRIDAY, JUNE 21, 1811.

The Witness examined on this day were two natives, Ruttun Gosse, Sircar to the Head Cooley at the Golahs, and Ram Needee, a native Muhurrer. The latter was introduced to explain some parts in the former evidence, which related entirely to the Head Cooley's accounts of a year and a half. The cross-examination of Ruttun Gosse continued the whole of this day, and consisted of the examination of [illegible] contended by the Counsel for the Defendants, to be full of mistakes, and deserved no reliance to be placed upon them. Of this Mr. Fergusson produced several instances.

SATURDAY, JUNE 22.

This day the cross-examination was continued, for about two hours, when the Counsel for the Prosecution gave in a statement of the accounts, which the Defendants might make use of, and object to any mistakes it might contain. His examination was then continued on some general questions relative to the routine and custom at the Golahs. It was then concluded, and Mr. Mainwaring again called, who proved the hand-writing of Mr. Law to several documents, the reading of which employed the Court till half past two o'clock, when they adjourned till Monday next.

MONDAY, JUNE 24.

The Witnesses produced this day were *Kooloy*, the head Cooley at the Sulkeea Golahs, *Shiek Hubbah*, the mate Cooley; *Buffun Churn Dosse*, Rewannah Moonshee; *Shaum Dutt*, a Muhurrer Writer, and *Juggernut Dhosse*.

Their Lordships adjourned at 3 o'clock P. M. to to-morrow, when the evidence of the Prosecution proceeds, commencing with the cross-examination of the last mentioned Witness.

This interesting trial is expected to last for several days to come. As soon as the proceedings are closed, a correct and detailed report of the whole will be laid before our readers with as little delay as possible.

On Wednesday atnoon. the Judges being unanimously of opinion from the evidence before the Court, that the Offence with which the Defendents were charged, belonged to a different and higher species of crime, than that laid in the Indictment, the Court considered itself as bound to stop the trial from proceeding further. Their Lordships informed the Jury that as no part of the evidence they had heard could apply to the Indictment before them, it was necessary that they should acquit the Defendants, on this Indictment charging them with a conspiracy. The Jury accordingly under this direction from the Court, instantly returned a verdict of not guilty.

Anthony Blagrave Esq. was then discharged from the Bar; Matthew Law, Esq. and Bishonaut Sein, were ordered to stand committed.

Madras Intelligence.

JULY 6th 1811.

APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. William Fleete Larking, Assistant to the Collector in Zilla Vizagapatam.

Mr. Robert Anderson Assistant to the Register to the Court of Suddur and Foujdaree Adalut.

Lieutenant John Wade, of His Majesty's 30th Regiment to be Aid decamp to Major Gen. Wilkinson, from the 8th March last.

4th Regt. cavalry Lieutenant Thomas Darke, to be Quarter Master, vice Newall.

Lieut. J. J Meredith, to be Adjutant, vice Darke.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.—On the 13th Instant Mrs. Boyce of a Son.

MARRIAGS.—On Saturday last 13th Instant, Lieut. Jefferson 1, Bat. 7th Regiment N. to Miss Anna Pemberton.

DEATH.—On Sunday morning Mrs. Dawe wife of A. M Dawe Esq. Paymaster of H. M. 56 Regit. 2 Bat.

BENGAL,

MARRIAGES,—On Friday, the 21st instant, by the Rev. Dr. Ward, Lieutenant George Peter Wymer, 3d Regiment N. I. to Mrs. Johanna Maria Letton.

On Sunday the 23d instant, Luis Barretto. Esq. of Macao, Second son of John Barretro, Esq. of Bombay, to Miss D. DeSouza, Eldest Daughter of Thomas De Souza Esq.

On Friday night, the 21st instant, by the Rev. Ter Joseph Stephanuse, Mr. Arratoon Muckertich Meliemauze to the Relict of the late Mr. Muckeritich Kaloose

DEATH.—On the 24th March last, of a Jungle Fever at [illegible] on the Island of Madagascar, Lieutenant Duncan Frazer, of H. M. 22d Regiment.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.—At the Presidency, on Saturday last, the Lady of the Hon. Sir Thomas A. Strange, Chief Justice, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—At Halburton's Gardens on Wednesday the 26th of June, after a long illness which he bore which with great resignation, Ensign John Stanley Smith, of the Madras European Regiment in the 20th year of his age.

Lately at Coconada, near Samulcottah, where he went for the recovery of his health, Lieut. and Adjutant Henry Agar, of the 1st Bat. 16th Regt. N. I.

At Seringapatam, on the 30th of March, Lieutnant Golding, of the 2d Bat. 6th Regt. N. I.

At Seringapatam, on the 22d May, Ensign Porter, of the 2d Battalion 6th Regt. N. I.

At Seringapatam, on the 22d June, Lieut. Lewis of the 2d Bat. 6th Regt. N. I.

At Bangalore(?), on the 29th June, Captain Patrick Brown, Fort adjutant of Fort St. George.

EDENBURGH REVIEW.

ART. II. *Mémoires du Prince Eugène de Savoie, Generalissème des Armées Autrichiennes. Ecrits par lui-même.* 8vo. Paris, 1810.

An acquaintance with the general facts of modern history, is, after all, but an introduction to that accurate knowledge of affairs which can only be gained from the study of Biography. I[illegible] this all the details of the annalist, and much of the speculation of those who write the philosophy of history, resolve themselves. In very long periods of time, or in certain critical conjunctures, the operation of general causes may be traced with considerable certainty; but, in the details of particular events, the opinions and actions of a few eminent individuals are generally quite decisive; and, while the eyes of the multitude are fixed on the great movements of politics or war, the governing springs are generally concealed from their view. To remedy this defect, the historian sometimes ventures to interpose the efforts of his own sagacity, and to supply, by conjecture, the want of actual information. Hence the number of contradictory theories and extravagant imaginations with which we are daily presented under the name of historical compilations, and which seem calculated for no other purpose than merely to exasperate the animosity, or to gratify the eagerness, of party-feelings. To a certain extent, both sides agree, in matter of fact; but doubt, dissension, and mutual revilings arise, when the causes and the minuter details of great events are to be analyzed. It is then that we wish for the power of Gulliver, to call up the illustrious dead, and to interrogate them respecting their secret counsels and transactions. Fortunately, a regard for the opinion of posterity, has induced some of them to leave memorials of this nature, deposited among their families or friends; and we are now to notice one of the most curious and instructive monuments of this kind that ever found its way into public notice.

We are admitted, in these memoirs, into the confidence of a statesman and hero, with whose life a very important period of our history is closely connected. We are instructed by the candid recitals of a powerful mind, viewing every object in a great and masterly style; disclosing the most secret causes of events; simplifying the apparent mysteries of Court intrigues; doing justice to neglected or injured merit; and throwing the broad light of genius over the obscurest parts of his career.

We are particularly struck, in this work, with the candour and warmth of heart, displayed by Prince Eugene, in speaking of the French Generals to whom he was opposed, and by the simplicity with which he relates his own actions, as well as the severity with which he judges his own mistakes. It is in this respect, perhaps, that we feel the strongest and the most humiliating contrast to the habits of modern times, when, instead of this chivalrous tone of magnanimity, modesty and candour, we meet with nothing, even in the narratives of great commanders, but specimens of that vulgar boasting, and degrading rancour, which used to be the characteristic of the lowest of the people. Of his friends and colleagues, the Prince generally writes, or rather speaks, with enthusiasm: for he appears to have dictated the greater part of the book to a secretary, in consequence of which, perhaps, it has all the ease and poignancy of private conversation. We consider it, indeed, as a treasure of anecdote, and shall make pretty free with its contents; though few of our readers will probably neglect to give the original a place in their libraries.

The editor of this work is a French emigrant who chuses to conceal his name; but he has given a full account of the manner in which the manuscript came into his hands. It was originally lent by the Princess of Hildbourghausen, niece to Prince Eugene, and his heiress, to the Count de Canales, who contrived not to return it. From him it came into the possession of the Comte de Guasco, and, upon his death, into that of M. de Ferrari, who gave it on his deathbed to the editor. It was originally published at Weymar, in 1809: and several names and dates are given, by which the account here presented may be verified in all its particulars.—The work, however, bears internal marks of authenticity. It is written with great brevity, great carelessness, and great vivacity—in a tone of levity and occasional hardheartedness, that marks the man of the world—and with so much of the gay, familiar, and sarcastic manner of the genuine French wits, as frequently to remind us of the brilliant Memoires de Grammont.—But it is fair that the reader should now have a few specimens. The short Preface of the author, we think, is very characteristic.

"Some historians, good are bad, will probably take the trouble of entering into the details of my youth, which I no longer remember. At all events, they will speak of my mother; a little too intriguing, to be sure; driven from the Court, exiled from Paris, and suspected, I believe, of sorcery, by people who were no great conjurers. They will tell, too, how I was born in France and how I left it, burning with fury against Louis XIV, who refused me a company of cavalry, because, he said, I had too weak a constitution; and an abbey, because he pretended (on I do not know what stories respecting me, current in the gallery of Versailles) that my vocation was rather to pleasure than piety. But, however that was, no Huguenot, banished by the revocation of the edict of Nantes, ever cherished a stronger hatred against him: and when Louvois said, on hearing of my departure, "It is all the better, he will never see France against,"—I vowed that I never would, except as a conquering enemy—and I kept my word. I have seen it on more sides than one: and it has not been my fault if I have not penetrated farther. But for the English, I should have given law in the capital of the Grand Monarque, and shut up his Maintenon in a convent for life!"

This personal pique against Louis XIV. is apparent throughout the work. In this slight manner did that politic monarch create his most formidable adversaries!

The Memoirs begin, in 1683, with a smart sarcasm against Louis, for his connexion with the Turks, in spite of his devotion; and with an account of the author's first military service at the battle of Vienna, where, he says—

'The confusion of the day can only be confusedly described. The Poles, who had clambered up to Leopoldsberg, nobody knows why, came down again like madmen, and fought like lions. The Turks, not knowing which way to front, having neglected the advantage of the ground, behaved, as usual, like idiots.'

We omit some spirited pictures of different actions with the Turks, to quote a characteristic passage, respecting the assault on the Castle of Borda, where Prince Eugene was left to guard the Imperial lines.

'But this accursed Grand Vizier, quiet on a height, not daring to attack me, I do not know why, saw, with more coolness than myself, this important place taken and plundered before his face.'

Again, after an animated description of the taking of Belgrade by storm, he adds, in his peculiar manner—

'Nothing could be more brilliant,—or more sanguinary. How strangely one may sometimes find amusement in the midst of horror! I shall never forget the appearance and grimaces of some Jews, who were employed to throw into the Danube about twelve thousand dead bodies, to spare the trouble and expence of burying them.'

(*Continued in the Suppliment*)

BOMBAY:—Printed for the PROPRIETORS, by SAMUEL RANS, No. 7, Forbes's Street.

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, AND ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

☞ Subscribers about to change their Stations, are requested to give Notice thereof to the PROPRIETORS, who will pay due attention to their Order.